Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1808. [No. 2359.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
October 4. eotf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.
September 27. 2awtf

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,
On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,
A Coachee and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.
November 1. 2aw3m.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.
October 13.

Sugar, Salt, &c.

I have just received, for Sale,
10 hogsheads St. Croix Sugar, of superior quality.
10 do. Molasses.
1500 bushels Coarse Salt.
3000 wt. Goshen Cheese.
6 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea.
20 boxes Havannah Cigars.

Joseph H. Mandeville.
December 13. d1w

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. dtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen or strayed from the commons of this place,
A four years old Bay Mare,
ABOUT fifteen hands high, a white scratch in her face, long lofty neck, black mane and tail, both long and grow thick—She has never been docked; two hind feet white to the pasterns—on the heel of one foot is a round black spot about the size of a quarter dollar, and on the side of the other foot the same colored spot about the size of an eighth of a dollar; with a small curved brand on her shoulder. Whoever will deliver the mare to the subscriber shall have a reward of three dollars; if stolen and the thief convicted, a reward of ten dollars by

Joseph H. Mandeville.
December 7.

GENTLEMENS' AND LADYS'
ALMANACS
For 1809,
IN PLAIN AND MOROCCO BINDING;
Just received by
JAMES KENNEDY, *Sen'r.*
KING-STREET.

ALSO
The Churchman's Magazine, for July, August, September and October;
By the Rev. Mr. Hobart of N. York.
A Prospectus of which may be seen by applying as above.

And a prospectus of a new Periodical Work to be called
THE MEDICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL
JOURNAL AND REVIEW;
By an association of gentlemen in different parts of the U. States.

Common Prayer Books, of various sizes, and Dr. Dwight's Edition of Watts's Psalms and Hymns, adapted to the use of the Presbyterian Church—in plain and elegant binding, and a general assortment of School and Classical Books—Blank Books and Stationary.

Dec. 10. eo3t

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of *Jacob Thomas*, late of the county of Fairfax, deceased, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 30th of this present month, for settlement; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment to

John H. Manley, *Ex'r.*
Alexandria, 5th Dec. 1aw3t†

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

TO BE SOLD,
At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Jacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

December 15. dt1st Jan

Joseph Harper.

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12—dtf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.
Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the third Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons, to serve as Overseers of the Poor. At which time and place the inhabitants of the county qualified to vote, are requested to attend.

R. Moss, D. M.
December 5.

The Celebrated and unequalled running Horse,
POTOMAC,
(BY DIOMED)
Four years old last spring,

WILL certainly stand at my stable in the county of Brunswick, to be let to mares the next season; the terms, &c. will be made known by the 15th of February next, or sooner, at which time the season will commence.

B. WILKS.
December 5

To the Public.

FROM creditable information, I am induced to believe that general Ridgeley of Maryland, has, or intends to challenge, my horse Potomac, with his horse Post Boy, to run four miles heats, for *ten thousand dollars.* To satisfy that gentleman, I will meet him on half way ground, and run him four miles heats, Potomac against Post Boy, or any horse he may name, agreeable to the rules of New-Market; he the said Ridgeley naming his horse fifteen days before the commencement of the race; for said sum of 20 thousand dollars, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

B. WILKS.

☞ The Editors as far to the northward as Baltimore, will please insert the above for two weeks, and the expence will be paid to their agent in Petersburg. B. W.

Fishery to Rent.

I will rent my Fishery on the Potomac river, about three miles below Alexandria, for the ensuing season. I have lately erected roomy and commodious buildings for carrying on the Fishery upon an extensive scale. For particulars apply on the premises.

C. W. Valangen.
December 5. 1aw3t†

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 *dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 23.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Crawford's Speech continued.*]

We are told by the gentleman from Conn. not, to be sure, in language equally strong with that of the Essex resolutions, that a repeal of the embargo will not involve us in war unless indeed Bonaparte makes war on us; that we are not driven to that alternative; that we have yet an honorable and lucrative trade left open to us. The same gentleman has said that he will not consent to go to war for rights not well established, but that he will never abandon a neutral right which is clearly established. From this it would appear that the gentleman thinks that the British orders in council are no infringement on the rights of neutral nations. [Mr. Hillhouse said he did not say so.] I did not say that the gentleman said so; but I draw the inference from the gentleman's position. [Mr. Hillhouse observed that he had said that he was doubtful whether the nation should go to war for doubtful rights; but for rights clearly indisputable he would permit the arming of our merchant vessels.] The gentleman's explanations, Mr. Crawford said, did not change the inference he had before stated. He admits that he said that a repeal of the embargo would not involve the nation in war; and that in support of rights not clearly established, he is not prepared to say whether he would go to war or not. I here understood the gentleman to allude to that portion of trade carried on by exporting the produce of enemies colonies to foreign countries. I had thought that the right of an independent nation to trade with the whole world except in ports absolutely blockaded, or in articles contraband of war, was a right which could not be denied, a right in which no nation had heretofore attempted to control another. The gentleman from Connecticut says he will not go to war for doubtful rights; and, that he will not go to war against the orders in council. I can draw no other inference from these observations, than that the gentleman conceives that the orders in council do not infringe our neutral rights; or, that all our rights are doubtful.

How are these orders and decrees to be opposed but by war, except we keep without their reach? If the embargo produces a repeal of these edicts, we effect it without going to war. Whenever we repeal the embargo we are at war, or we abandon our neutral rights. It is impossible to take the middle ground, and say that we do not ado not abandon them by trading with Great Britain alone. You must submit or oppose force to force. Can arming our merchant vessels & resisting the whole navy of Great Britain oppose force to force? It is impossible. The idea is absurd.

By way of ridiculing the embargo, the gentleman from Connecticut in his familiar way, has attempted to expose this measure. He elucidated it by one of those familiar examples by which he generally exemplifies his precepts. He says your neighbor tells you that you shall not trade with another neighbor, and you say you will not trade at all: Now this, he says, is very magnanimous, but it is a kind of magnanimity with which he is not acquainted. Now let us see that the magnanimity of that gentleman and see if it savors more of true magnanimity than our course. Great Britain and France each say that we shall not trade with the other. We say we will not trade with either of them, because we believe our trade to be important to both of them. The gentleman says it is a poor way of defending the national rights. Suppose we pursue his course. Great Britain says we shall not trade to France; we say we will not, but will obey her. We will trade upon such terms as she may impose. "This will be magnanimity indeed; this will be defending commerce with a witness. It will be bowing the neck to the yoke. The opposition to taxation against our consent at the commencement of the revolution, was not more meritorious than the opposition to tribute and imposition at the present day. I cannot for my soul see the difference between paying tribute and a tacit acquiescence in the British orders in council. True, every gentleman revolts at paying tribute. But where is the difference between that and suffering yourself to be controled by the arbitrary act of another nation? If you raise the embargo, you *must* carry your produce to Great Britain and pay an arbitrary sum before you can carry it elsewhere. If it remain there the markets will be glutted, and *it will produce nothing.* For it appears from the very evidence to which I have before alluded, that at least four-fifths of our whole exports of tobacco must go to England, and pay a tax before we could look for a market elsewhere; and that out of 75,000 hogsheads raised in this country not more than 15,000 are consumed in Great Britain. Where does the remainder usually go? Why, to the ports of the continent. I ask then, if the whole consumption of G. Britain be but 15,000 hogsheads, if an annual addition of 60,000 hogsheads be thrown into that market, would it sell for the costs of freight? Certainly not. The same would be the situation of our other produce.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF *REPRESENTATIVES.*

WEDNESDAY, *November* 23.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Bacon's Speech continued.*]

Proceeding as he has heretofore done to represent to this House the interests and the sentiments, not only of all his own constituents, but those of the whole body of Massachusetts, the gentleman declares—that in that state, the opinion that the embargo must at all events be removed is not only general, but universal with every man of every party. Sir, I protest against the right or authority of my colleague to bring before this House the unanimous sentiments of Massachusetts, or to undertake in himself alone to represent their united interests. That the people of that state have suffered, and are now suffering much from the present pressure of our national concerns, is not denied, that they all ardently wish that our commerce should be opened so soon as is compatible with the great interests of the nation, cannot be doubted; in this wish, the interests and the most sincere desires of all here as well as there must unite. They have ardently hoped that such a repeal might take place, consistent with the policy on which these laws were originally founded, at the opening of Congress, and they as well as the government itself had the best reason to suppose at a particular period that this might have been done. But that the undivided voice of the people of Massachusetts has ever been expressed unequivocally, that the embargo ought at all events and without any regard to the existing or future state of things, to be forthwith removed, is a position of which that gentleman has no evidence. On this subject, the opinions of a large portion of the citizens of Massachusetts, like those of their brethren elsewhere, have been formed upon no decisive system of measures; they repose with as much confidence as they ought to do, on the wisdom and information of the government, for the adoption of that course which under all circumstances shall be thought the most prudent & eligible, and in that course, whatever it shall be, they will, I trust, acquiesce as good citizens, and carry it into effect with an undivided will. But coming here, says the gentleman, under the impression of this universal sentiment that the embargo must be removed, and meeting with men who, after hearing the incantations of the great enchanter, intimate that it may be best longer to continue it, I feel utterly astonished, seem to have got into the regions of magic, and ask whether this House is mad! Sir, it would not be the first instance wherein the madman himself has fancied that his own insanity was imputable to others. There is an eminent instance in sacred writ, wherein madness was unjustly charged upon one, who spoke to his accuser only the words of truth and soberness. But if the gentleman means to intimate that by the incantations of any man or men, the members of this House are operated upon by any undue influence, independent of their own judgement and views of propriety; in behalf of myself and those with whom I am generally happy in acting, I repel the charge, and pronounce it altogether unmerited. We know of no such enchantment, and we act under none. The insinuation, if so intended, is altogether unwarranted.

We are asked by the gentleman in the common language of the day, whether any man thinks that the people of New-England are to be indefinitely prohibited from the use of the ocean, and commerce perpetually abandoned? The very words of the report which he so much reprobates furnishes the best answer to this suggestion. It is there stated—

"The aggressions of England & France collectively, affecting almost the whole of our commerce, and persisted in, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, explanations and propositions the most candid and unexceptionable, are to all intents and purposes, a maritime war waged by both nations against the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting that warfare, if persisted in, is war. A permanent suspension of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be resistance: it would be withdrawing from the contest and abandoning our indisputable rights freely to navigate the ocean. The present unsettled state of the world, the very extraordinary situation in which the United States are placed, and the absolute necessity, if war must be resorted to, of making it at the same time against both nations, and these the two most powerful of the world are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on any principle or jurisdiction, or without a sacrifice of national independence."

The idea of this perpetual abandonment of the ocean, so often held up as the catch word of party, is expressly negatived by the report, and exists no where but in the imagination of those who sound it. If we can ultimately make our way upon the ocean by no other means, we must fight it there, the only question is, when is the proper time to adopt it?

In his remarks upon some observations which fell from me in the course of our secret session, my colleague asks triumphantly, what are the means which I possess of knowing the actual situation of the various classes of people in Massachusetts, under the operation of the embargo? I have travelled more than once during the summer past from the sea-board to the western frontier of that state. Has the gentleman himself done as much? But have I been in the cities, seen the general desertion of their streets, and the ships rotting at the wharves? Yes, sir, I have been more than once in more than one of our principal cities, but have not seen that total desertion of our streets which is spoken of; I have seen indeed a great contrast to the pictures exhibited in those times of profound peace and unparalleled prosperity which immediately preceded the present stagnation of business. But I have still seen much occupation and pretty general employment of some sort or other, for most classes of the citizens, but have heard of no one starving in those streets. But have I conversed with merchants? Yes, sir, I have even conversed with merchants, have been to this oracle of all wisdom, as the gentleman seems to look upon them. I have conversed freely with more than one merchant, who had himself as many of his ships rotting at his wharves as most merchants of our country, and have found many of them, though suffering their full proportion of the general pressure of the times, satisfied, that nothing better could have been done, convinced that by the adoption of any other alternative they could not have expected immediate relief, and willing to forego their immediate interest for the general good of our country; with a full confidence that government had done the best that was in their power for their relief. It is far from my intention to be understood that the state of our national affairs has not been sensibly felt, and the industry of our citizens much paralized in that part of our country, by the operation of these measures. It certainly has. But my object has been both now and the other day, only to express my opinion, that the tragic picture of general ruin and universal suffering drawn by my colleague, a ruin so wide that every eye could see it, and a suffering so deep that every man must feel it beyond endurance, was altogether overcharged and exaggerated, and this, so far as my information extends, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19 d

FOREIGN.

(VIA BOSTON.)

SPAIN.

SPANISH OATH.—Oath taken by the Spanish members of the provincial juntas, and other patriotic functionaries and officers:

Article 1. Do you swear by God and this sign of the Cross, and promise by this oath, to the king and the whole nation, that you will exercise the office of member of the supreme junta, even to the shedding of the last drop of your blood in the defence of our Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, in all the purity with which the nation embraces it? Yes I swear.

2. Do you swear to defend the purity of the immaculate conception of our dear mother, the queen of Heaven and earth, Mary the most holy? Yes I swear.

3. Do you swear to defend this province, till death, against every enemy of our august sovereign don Ferdinand VII, (whom God preserve) more especially against the usurper of his royal person, the emperor of the French, governing in the mean while in his royal name, and recognizing, on no pretence, any authority not directed towards this end? Yes I swear.

4. Do you swear to procure, directly and indirectly, all possible assistance from the other provinces of Spain, which pursue the same just end for the destruction of the common enemy, the emperor of the French? Yes I swear.

5. Do you swear to contribute with all your power to the union of all the provinces in one supreme government, and not to consent to the dismemberment of the least part of the kingdom? Yes I swear.

[There are seven other articles in the oath which are of less importance, and refer to the performance of official duties.]

OLOT, *(Catalonia) September* 10.

The cruel Duhesme, not content with imitating the French Emperor, in putting to death his prisoners, has carried to Monjui the most respectable persons of Barcelona, and tearing from the arms of mothers their tender children, for the purpose of having them ransomed with money, has now pointed the cannon of the citadel against the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, threatening them with death if they do not furnish him with 12,000 daily rations for four months, and an excessive number of pipes of wine and brandy, the value of which will amount to 1,450,000 reals in specie. The magistracy and corporation neither will nor can satisfy this demand, and have replied, that they waited every moment in expectation of death. This inhuman general, after spending twenty days in the blockade of Gerona, into which he threw in one night 400 bombs and grenades, saw himself under the necessity of flying on the 16th ultimo. On his retreat to Barcelona, he lost 3000 men, with all the carriages and artillery which he had carried off from his encampment. General Lechi had marched out to assist him with 1500 men, and a very considerable train of artillery—but with great loss of both, he was forced to shut himself up in the city. In Coll de Orriols there were taken 47 waggon loads of effects which were carrying towards France, escorted by 50 soldiers, whom the Somatenes took prisoners—at Montagut one standard, and in the action at Gerona, a great quantity of provisions, three mortars, 23 pieces large calibre, 150 casks cartridges, many cannon balls, 75 bombs, and 150 grenades. The enemy being thus shut up in Barcelona, our troops have extended a cordon, which Duhesme, vainly attempted to surprise on the 2d instant, and at all points he met with such a resistance that he was obliged to retire to his blockaded retreat. But, like a ravenous wolf, he made another sally on the 5th, with from 7 to 8,000 men, who took, by surprise the artillery on Coll de Moncada; but, on the following day, the Catalonians, reinforced, retook that post, with all the artillery, and what had been robbed in that territory, killing a great number.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, *October* 14.

To some merchants of the first respectability, connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had yesterday an interview with lord Bathurst upon commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely—"That all articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as may be in amity with Great Britain, may be imported either in British ships or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the order in council act. This order is to be retrospective, so far as extends to the

meant which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity." It is expected that the substance of this communication, which is regarded by the mercantile world as completely official, will appear in the Gazette on Saturday.

Upon a question being put to lord Bathurst, whether St. Domingo was to be included in this order, the noble lord declined to give any any decisive answer. Then it seems St. Domingo is not regarded by ministers as a state in amity with us. At least they do not wish to be understood that it has been recognized as such by government.—This was clearly implied in the tone and terms in which lord Bathurst treated the question.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

SALEM, *Dec.* 9.

REGULARS.—On Tuesday last a company of the U. S. standing army marched into this town, and took possession of fort Pickering. We understand that a part of them are to garrison the forte in Gloucester and Newburyport. Why such a body of troops is to be stationed among us at this time is only to be conjectured. It renews the sensations that were formerly experienced, when British troops were quartered in Boston—and recals the sentiment that was so frequently impressed upon the public mind by the patriot and orators of that day, of the dangerous tendency of placing armies in free and populous cities in times of peace.

NEW-YORK, *December* 13.

The city inspector reports the death of 32 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. of consumption 6, convulsions 3, typhus fever 3, hives 1, sore throat 1, spasms 1, still-born 1, syphilis 1, and 5 innocent victims have been immolated by the ignorance or prejudice of their parents to the *small-pox*.

We cannot repress our astonishment and horror, that in a country where the blessings of vaccination are so well known, so many human victims should be weekly sacrificed to the small-pox. We consider it a species of murder, and that it ought to be classed under that head in the report of the inspector.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

President.		Vice-President.	
Pinckney	19	*King*	19

DELAWARE.

Pinckney	3	*King*	3

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Pinckney	3	*King*	3
Madison	11	*Clinton*	11

NEW-YORK.

Madison	13	*Clinton*	13
Clinton	6	*Madison*	3
		Monroe	3

John Tyler, esq. judge of the general court, is elected governor of Virginia, in place of William H. Cabell, whose constitutional term of service has expired.

Capt. Atkins, who arrived at Salem from Liverpool, had been at Belfast in Ireland. He reports that while he was at Belfast, an English vessel loaded with potatoes, and was about sailing for England, when the Irish populace collected, dismantled the vessel and burnt her sails and rigging in the public square, declaring that no portion of the necessaries of life should go from that place to England, as they expected they had no more than enough for their own consumption.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"The prospect of markets being opened on the continent (of Europe) are now so great, that no person will think of sending produce to America, to run the risk of having it locked up by an embargo. We consider this measure one of the best that could possibly happen for Jamaica. The planters, whose negroes were unprofitably employed in making sugar, have now turned part of them to the culture of provisions. There never was a more abundant supply than at present, from one place of our own we expect to sell two thousand bushels of corn—what our is wanted, is only for the navy, army and towns, which a few cargoes will fully supply, and when your embargo is off, you will find our markets full, and your produce selling for little or nothing. We are spliting our own hogshead staves and heading; we trust to a supply from Quebec for our puncheons; and our coffee we can put in bags. We every day feel ourselves more independent of you, and laugh at the policy of your government, which is giving us the trade of the world, while your ships are rotting by the wharves. We would not be at all surprised to find our government preventing American vessels from trading to their colonies, particularly if a peace takes place."

We have the most unquestionable authority for giving the following as the substance of Messrs. Armstrong and Pinkney's confidential communications to our Executive:

Mr. Armstrong says the Embargo is despised in France, and almost forgotten in England; advises the raising of it; and recommends *arming our vessels against the cruizers of France.*

Mr. Pinkney advises the continuance of the Embargo, to evince to Foreign Powers the firmness of our government in adhering to its measures; and thinks if a *proper plan* (these are his words) is pursued, there will *be no great difficulty in effecting a reconciliation with England.* *Phil. Gaz.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette*]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Barcelona, to a gentleman of this city, dated 7th Sept. 1808.

"It is a long time since I have had an opportunity of addressing you, as I have been confined in this unfortunate city near four months, owing to the strict blockade by the English, who are in possession of all the coast from Cadiz to the bay of Roses, except about two miles from this city. The Spaniards on the other side are encamped within six miles and it is dangerous to venture outside of the gates. The people are so ignorant and so exasperated against the French, that all strangers in this place are considered as Frenchmen and they know no distinction—one universal fate awaits all in the event of the city being obliged to surrender. It is said 13,000 persons in the city are proscribed to be killed, and there are not above 4000 French inhabitants: the residue are principally Catalonians, who are supposed to be in the interest of France. The French and Spaniards are constantly fighting within 4 or 5 miles from the city: as usual both parties proclaim themselves victorious, and it is impossible to judge which are really so. *Provisions being scarce the French take no prisoners.* On the 2d inst. a bloody battle was fought only four miles distant: the general in chief, lost an aid, and some cavalry. Our situation at times has been dreadful; five or six times we have barricadoed our doors, expecting the dreadful moment had arrived. At one time we had not more than 1700 men to defend this extensive city, inhabited by 180,000 souls, and every one appeared anxious to sacrifice the garrison who were all Italians—and it was these very men who had burnt their towns, plundered and committed every species of cruelty unknown or even unheard of in modern warfare. The dreadful event contrary to every ones opinion, has been suspended; and we have now a garrison of 10 or 11,000 men, which will, no doubt be able to defend the city until reinforcements arrive from France, as it is a place of great strength. It is generally believed that 50 or 60,000 men are on their march to besiege the city in form; but I flatter myself that reinforcements will arrive from France before them."

From Liverpool, October 22.

The continuance of the embargo in the United States preventing all opportunities of shipments of produce from thence, we have not of late thought it necessary to continue our advices of the state of our market to the generality of our friends: as an opinion is now, however, entertained by many, that the embargo will be taken off before the end of the year, we avail ourselves of the present opportunities of stating the price of American produce, as well as the prospects for it in our market.

Wheat now sells for 14s to 14s 6d per 70 lbs; and fresh superfine American flour would now be worth 56s per bbl. An opinion begins to be entertained, that the wheats of the last crop are in general light, and in some parts of the country they have been injured by mildew: the prices in consequence are on the advance, and from these circumstances, we think wheat and flour will be safe articles to ship when the embargo is taken off; and although large supplies from America would unquestionably cause the prices in this country to decline yet the effect will not be so great as on first sight it would appear, when it is considered, that TWICE the quantity usually received from the U. States in one year is not equal to a months consumption of the whole United Kingdom.

Various reports have at different times been in circulation respecting the conferences that have taken place between the British and American ministers, but nothing that is official has been communicated to the public. It is generally believed that the orders in council will not be given up by the administration of this country until France shall have rescinded her decrees. The repeal of the embargo in America is naturally an object of great anxiety to those who are immediately concerned in that trade; but as the shipping and agricultural interests of this country have been found to be promoted by it, and as there has of late been a good demand for British manufactures for Spain and Portugal and their settlements, the embargo has ceased to be an object of general importance. The premiums of insurance on British and American ships to the United States have been 4 guineas per cent. the greatest part of the summer; some insurances were effected as low as three guineas a few weeks ago, but the stormy weather being set in, the underwriters now ask four and four and a half guineas per cent. American bank stock sells in London for 108l. the share, the 8 per cent 92l; the 6 per cent 93l; and the 3 per cents 58l. 10s. The present price of dollars is 5s 4d per ounce.

Owing to the accounts brought by the September Packet American produce is again in request.

From Liverpool, Oct. 29

Since our last advices of the 17th ult. wheat and cotton have experienced considerable fluctuations, though 'till the arrival of the last packet, both articles but particularly the latter, have been in a state of much depression. The intelligence brought by that conveyance being received at this place by an express from Falmouth, caused, whilst but partially known, some purchases of cotton on speculation, the demand has however again declined, and purchases could now be made at the following prices, though not in our opinion to any extent.

Sea Islands, fine 4s 6d. good 4s 2d. fair 4s. ordinary and midding 3s 3d. *a* 3s 6d.—New Orleans 2s 10d. *a* 2s 11d. Uplands, new, 2s 2d. old 2s 5d. *a* 2s 7d. Tennessee 2s 6d. *a* 2s 7d. Bourbons 2s 6d.

It is generally agreed that the stock of old wheat is more nearly exhausted than usual at so early a period of the year, and we have already stated to you the disappointment which has been experienced in the crop of new wheat in some parts of this kingdom, in consequence of mildew and blight, these causes, and the want of foreign supplies, have occasioned much inquiry after this article, and 14s. 6d. per 70lbs. has this week been obtained for prime samples of American wheat, and superfine flour is 55s. per bbl. though there is none that is sweet in our market.

Tobacco has had much the attention of speculators—is quoted at 12d. to 16d. per lb. for the different qualities, and is at present influenced in a great measure by the same causes as Cotton.

Messengers have during the last week arrived in this country from Russia & France, who returned after a short stay. It is rumored that they brought proposals for peace, the particulars of which are not known, nor has any thing official transpired on the subject.

No relaxation in the anti-commercial decrees of the belligerent powers has taken place, on the contrary those of Holland, Prussia, and Russia, it is said have lately been ordered to be carried more rigorously into execution than heretofore.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER

"HAVANNA, *Nov.* 12, 1808.

We have received the last news from Spain, by a vessel in 35 days from St. Lucar, which accounts are very satisfactory—Our armies are all on the Ebro, and they have surrounded a body of 35,000 French troops, among which is Joseph Bonaparte; and they expect every moment that they will surrender at discretion.

"This government is about to shut all the ports of this Island against foreign vessels, and this measure soon will be effected, and none will be admitted but those that bring lumber and negroes."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 14.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday was resumed. The second resolution being under consideration, was read in the following words.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit by law the admission into the ports and harbors of the U. States of all public or private vessels, armed or unarmed, belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other belligerent power who has executed or enforced any order or decree, violating the neutral commerce of the U. States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of either of the said countries, or imported therefrom.

Mr. Milnor spoke against, and Mr. Fisk in favor of the present system of policy, when the house adjurned.

JAMES S. SCOTT,

HAS removed to Prince-street, two doors west of Mordecai Miller's Store.

December 16. d6t

Mutual Assurance Society.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the first day of January next.

Samuel Greenhow,
Principal Agent.

Richmond General Office of Assurance,
December 1, 1808.—16. lawt2dJ

☞ All the Printers in Virginia, and in the town of Alexandria, are requested to publish the above once per week, until the second day of January next.

SAMUEL GREENHOW.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situated on the north side of Ramsay's ally. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 14.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Jacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dtlst Jan

☞ SMALL POX.

THE total absence of the Small Pox for some time past, seems to impose upon the Physicians of Alexandria, the duty of making known to its inhabitants that a natural case of that disease now exists in a small tenement in the neighborhood of *Ezra Kenzie's* tanyard. As the necessity of having recourse to inoculation, ought, in the opinion of the subscribers, to be avoided if possible, they have taken measures to procure from some of the adjacent towns an immediate supply of VACCINE INVECTION, which they hope will arrive in two or three days at furthest.—In the mean time the authority of the Police will be applied to prevent the subject now laboring under Small Pox, from wandering from his present residence. Little or no danger is therefore to be apprehended during the short interval which will elapse before vaccination can be resorted to. After which, variolous infection will be preserved for the purpose of testing the validity of all the cases of Kine Pox which have occurred in this place from the first introduction of this disease.

William A. Dangerfield,
H. P. Dangerfield,
William Washington,
John Richards,
Thomas Semmes,
Archibald B. Dick,
Elisha C. Dick.

December 15.

Fishery to Rent.

I will rent my Fishery on the Potomac river, about three miles below Alexandria, for the ensuing season. I have lately erected roomy and commodious buildings for carrying on the Fishery upon an extensive scale. For particulars apply on the premises.

C. W. Valangen.

Decemuber 5. lawstf

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion coul do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica ston of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.			3000
2	do.	2000		4000
2	do.	1500		3000
3	do.	1000		3000
6	do.	500		3000
20	do.	200		4000
35	do.	100		3500
70	do.	50		2500
175	do.	20		3500
500	do.	10		5000
5250	do.	6		31500
6065	Prizes.			72000
11935	Blanks.			
	Sum raised,			15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation				3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia. Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper. Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

THE subscriber offers to rent for one of more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—[15.] }

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business on the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14—(15) 2awtc

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—[17] law

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermacitti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d